SEPTEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2830.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1784.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, just imported in the last Veſſels from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-ſtreet*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on Engliſh and French Ladies, Bartlet's Farriery, Bell's Surgery, Blackſtone's Commentaries,
Blair's Sermons,
Cheſelden's Anatomy, Cecilia,
Complete Houſewife and Confectioner, Complete Engliſh Cook,
Complete Horſe Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æſop, Cunn's Euclid,
Douglaſs on the Muſcles, Dilworth's Aſſiſtant and Book-keeping,
Edinburgh Medical Eſſays,
Endfield's Speaker and Exerciſes,
Elliot's Philoſophy, Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Phyſician,
Fiſher's Companion,
Fool of Quality,
Gay's Fables,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Hawney's Meaſurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Knox's Eſſays, Leyburn's Guide,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's Philoſophy,
Ditto's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philoſophy,
New Diſpenſatory,
New Annual Regiſter for 1780, 1781 and 1782,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Perrin's Grammar, Exerciſes, Pronounciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
-----Count Moraux M. le Sage,
Ditto de Shakeſpeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Diſcourſes,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Diſpenſatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's Indies,
Ready Reckoner,
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America,
Rowning's Philoſophy,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Simpſon's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Spectator,
Stewart's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Tiſſot on Health,
Two Mentors,
Wilſon on Climates,
Vyſe's Tutor's Guide,
Wiſe's Young Man's Companion,
Variety of Song-Books, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Fenning's, Johnſon's, Young's and Entick's Dictionaries-----Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæſar, Cicero, Juſtin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Cordery, Eraſmus, Æſop, Ovid, Salluſt and Cornelius Nepos----Kent's Lucian, Leuſden's Greek and Latin Teſtament, Schrivelius's Lexicon----Beza's Latin Teſtament, London Vocabulary, Whittenhall's Greek Grammar, and Ruddiman's Rudiments.

Quarto Bibles, with and without Common Prayers and Pſalms; Octavo Bibles, with and without Pſalms; and School Bibles, Teſtaments and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manſon's and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, ſmall and large Meſſage Cards, Viſiting Ditto, Hiſtory of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips aſſorted, large and ſmall Pewter Inkſtands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Penknives, Money Scales and Weights, large and ſmall Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy, Fool's Cap, Pott and ſmall Poſt Writing Paper, Parchment, Paſteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD by

DONNALDSON & COXE,

At their STORE, in Walnut, a few doors above Front-ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Amongſt which are-----

PRINTED calicoes and linens, furniture ditto, chintzes, cambricks, lawns, long and piſtol lawns, muſlins, ginghams, brown hollands, pomerania, diaper, brilliants, bindings, garterings, ferrets, tapes, bobbins, duroys, corduroys, velverets, jeans, jeanets, fuſtians, dimity and Dutch cord, ſuperfine, middling and low priced broad cloths, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, moreens, Joan's ſpinning, camblettees, ruſſel, ſaggathies, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, flannels, bed bunts, Hærlem and German checks and ſtripes, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard and 3-8ths checks, Iriſh and britannia linens, cotton and ſilk ſmall handkerchiefs, paſtework ditto, bandanoe, pulicat and black ſilk ditto, perſians, taffaties, ribbands, Italian crape, gauzes, kentings, Scotch white and coloured threads, Leghorn hats, writing paper, hatters trimmings, Britiſh canvas, great bear Ruſſia ſheeting, ravens and holland duck, garlix, match coats, half thicks.

Shoe, knee and ſtock buckles, ſleeve and coat buttons, penknives, table knives and forks, ſciſſars, razors, cutteaus, ſcythes, wool cards, nails, buck ſhot, braſs wire, locks, bolts, raſps, files, Crowley ſteel, gimblets, ſheers, ſteelyards, ſadlery.

Beſt Iriſh Claret, in caſes; Hyſon and Swediſh Bohea Teas, in cheſts and quarter cheſts.

WAS found, the 17th of this inſtant, in Market-ſtreet, a bundle of LEATHER, containing one ſide of ſoal, and one ſide of upper, with one calf-ſkin. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen, with paying reaſonable charges.

Auguſt 28, 1784. ¶ HENRY BAILEY.

Reading, Auguſt 20, 1784.

DELIVERED into cuſtody the 23d day of June laſt, a Negroe man, who calls himſelf JOHN BELL, ſays he is a free man, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet and an half high, and has a large ſcar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away on or before the tenth day of September next, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, by paying his fees according to law.

¶ WILLIAM WITMAN, Goaler.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

WARDENS OFFICE, AUGUST 30, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, That five ANCHORS have been taken up in the river Delaware, near the Chevaux-de-Frize, and delivered by Meſſrs. Levi Hollingſworth and A. Donaldſon, viz.

One weighing about 1100 weight.
One - 1000
One - 800
One - 500
One - 300

NOTICE is hereby given,

That there will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at Pittſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, the 12th day of October next,

The following Tracts of LAND, *viz.*

THREE hundred acres at Braddock's upper croſſings, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela, about 14 miles from Fort-Pitt.

Three hundred acres, at a place commonly called the Bullock Penns, at the Nine Mile Run, on General Braddock's road, adjoining lands claimed by John Frazer, Peter Nolletter, Conrad Winemiller and William Elliott.

A tract of land, containing 3229 acres, ſituate on both ſides of Braddock's road, on the waters of Seweehly, and adjoining M'Dowell's improvement, Houſton, Grimes and others.---The above lands are confiſcated as the property of Alexander Roſs.

Three hundred acres of land, upon the ſouth-ſide of the Ohio, located by Alexander M'Kee, including his houſe of improvement oppoſite to Logs Town; and confiſcated as the property of the ſaid Alexander M'Kee.

One hundred and fifty acres, ſituate on the Loyalhanning; and confiſcated as the property of William Courtney.

Alſo 318 acres, ſituate now in Fayette county, and about ſix miles eaſt of Red-Stone Old Fort; which ſaid tract was formerly purchaſed from Hugh Gillmore; confiſcated as the property of Alexander Smith.

The above lands will be ſold by the Agents on the day aforeſaid, clear of all incumbrances. All perſons having any claims againſt the above attainted perſons, are requeſted to file their claims in the Supreme Court, agreeable to act of Aſſembly.

The Agents alſo requeſt, that if any perſon or perſons have any claim or claims to the above mentioned lands, or to any part thereof, that they will make them known to them before the day of ſale, to prevent diſputes and trouble.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE,
ROBERT GALBREATH,
JOHN PROCTOR,
THOMAS GALBREATH, } Agents.

Auguſt 18, 1784.
¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of General Paoli on Lancaſter road, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a light brown HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, near 15 hands high, trots rough and canters long, high ſpirited, galled with the collar on the upper ſide of his neck, the hooſs of his fore feet are full of holes; the thief that ſtole him is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, betwixt 20 and 30 years of age, has dark brown hair, ſandy beard, light blue eyes, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went off a large caſtor hat bound round with black velvet, a corduroy waiſtcoat, the hind ſkirts torn off, a Sailor's jacket, white ſhirt and trowſers, at the ſame time ſtole a ſaddle half worn, with a cloth coloured ſweat cloth and a curb bridle.

Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, or the above reward for horſe and theif, if the thief is convicted, by

† RICHARD ROBINSON.

Auguſt 23, 1784.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1784.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

A BRIGHT bay light bodied HORSE was hired laſt Friday morning by the day; he is 14 hands high, branded S. W. on his near hip, cuts before, has the hair rubbed off his withers, long ſwitch tail, and ſeveral ſaddle marks. The horſe had on him a large dragoon ſaddle, with two rings, a green ſaddle cloth, bound round with white, and a plated curb bridle, with one bit and two reins, and a red and white front. Whoever ſecures the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and Three Pounds for the man, who appeared to be 19 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. RICHARD ISSAC, at the White-horſe and Fountain Inn, Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

†

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Hunter's paſture, about a mile below this city, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, a dark cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmll ſtar in his forehead, and a yelloviſh ſpot on the out ſide of his fore leg about the ſize of a quarter of a dollar, is a natural trotter, lengthy bodied and round made, ſhod all round, has no brand nor other marks that can be recollected. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, if ſtolen, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Nantmill township, Cheſter county, near Warwick furnace.

† JOHN IRONSON.

TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of landed property in the county of Bedford, who are in arrears for TAXES, that they forthwith pay unto BERNARD DOUGHERTY, Eſq; Treaſurer of the ſaid county, who will be ſoon in the city of Philadelphia, the reſpective ſums due from them, otherwiſe ſuch LANDS or a proportional part thereof, equivalent to the ſums ſo due, will be expoſed to SALE, in three months after the date hereof. Given under our hands at Bedford, *July* 16, 1784.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,
BENJAMIN ELLIOT,
WILLIAM PROCTOR. } Commiſſioners.

The ſubſcriber will attend at Mrs. CLINTON's, the ſouth eaſt corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, in the morning, until ten o'clock, and in the evening, until ſix, he requeſts that none may apply without they mean to pay their TAXES, as he is often troubled to ſearch for thoſe who never intend paying.

† BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 8th of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements.

No. 1. A GENTEEL Meſſuage and Seat, containing about ten acres of land, highly cultivated and improved, ſituate on the Second-ſtreet road, in the diſtrict of Southwark, about one mile ſouth from the city. Every improvement and convenience fitting a gentleman's family, with proper accommodations for a tenant or overſeer, will be found on this place; and the ground is admirably calculated for raiſing fruit and vegetables for the market of Philadelphia.

No. 2. An excellent piece of meadow ground, on Greenwich Iſland, near the Point-Houſe, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, containing upwards of five acres.

No. 3. A piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, near the country ſeat of the late Samuel Rhoads, Eſq. containing near eight acres.

No. 4. A lot of ground, containing 18 feet front on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and 50 in depth, on which ſtands an old ſtable, which rents for 20 pounds per annum.

No. 5 Another lot adjoining the weſt line of the laſt mentioned lot, and of the ſame dimenſions in front and depth. Theſe lots begin at the diſtance of about 120 feet from the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

No. 6. Another lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, oppoſite the laſt mentioned lot, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet.

No. 7. Another lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſouth ſhambles of the New-market, and nearly adjoining the tavern, called the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet to an alley leading into Lombard-ſtreet, with the uſe and privilege of the ſaid alley.

No. 8. A very valuable and improving lot, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets, adjoining Mrs. Maſters's red houſe, and directly oppoſite the elegant buildings of Mr. Mackoe, containing in front 132 feet, and in depth to a new ſtreet, called Filbert-ſtreet 306 feet. This lot may be divided ſo as to accommodate a number of improvers with good ſituations for building valuable houſes.

Purchaſers, on paying one third down, may have ſix months to pay another third, and twelve months to pay the remainder in, on intereſt, giving ſecurity if required.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, may apply to Philad. Auguſt 20, 1784. JOSEPH WHARTON.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY the 8th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A LOT of GROUND, containing in front on Fetter-lane, nearly oppoſite to Cherry-alley, 18 feet, and in depth 60 feet, with a two ſtory frame meſſuage thereon erected, 32 feet deep and 17 feet 7 inches front, having 2 rooms on the firſt, and 2 rooms on the ſecond ſtory, and three rooms in the garret; the houſe is brickpained in the beſt manner, lathed and plaiſtered on the brickpaining: the timber of the frame is large and well put together; a cellar under the whole houſe with a kitchen in the front. Now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Irvin. On the back end of the lot is erected a ſtable, 9 feet 2 inches by 17 feet 7 inches; and between the houſe and ſtable is another building, 18 feet 10 inches in length, and 13 feet 5 inches in width below, and 17 feet 7 inches in width above, one ſtory and an half high. The ſtable with the loft over the middle building will accommodate 4 horſes and 6 tons of hay. The aforeſaid premiſes is clear of all incumbrances, and has the privilege of an alley about 5 feet wide on the weſt, which runs within 17 feet of the back end of the lot. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in 6 months from the time of ſale.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Auguſt 28, 1784.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a Negroe man, JACK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well proportioned, ſprightly and active, has a very black ſkin, ſhort face, but not round, his chin being ſmall and ſharp, has ſhort teeth before, and thoſe above have brown ſpecks in front, has a large dimple in one cheek, a hoarſe voice, talks quick, generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks, and is apt to be impertinent; he has wrought ſome time at the blackſmith's trade, and will probably endeavour to get employment in that buſineſs; had on and took with him a tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, an under jacket of white twilled country made cloth, unmilled, a pair old dark brown corded breeches, a pair old ſhoes with odd buckles, and a felt hat with blue lining; he had on when he went off an iron collar, but probably got it off ſoon after. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS, if taken up out of the State, and SIX DOLLARS if within the State, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 23, 1784. † W. BRUFF.

GEORGE HUNTER, Druggiſt,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

SELLS wholeſale or retail a general aſſortment of medicines, paints, bruſhes, dye ſtuffs, &c. for caſh, Morris's notes, Pennſylvania or Jerſey ſtate money, and all the different kinds of public ſecurities, linſeed oil, bees wax, ſnake root, ginſeng, bar iron, flour, or any other merchantable produce.

Orders accompanied with any of the above articles, ſhall be complied with in the moſt expeditious and punctual manner. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Caſtle county, on the night of the 10th of this inſtant Auguſt, a NEGROE WOMAN, named SUE, about 40 years of age, ſtout and well built, ſquints very much with one eye; her apparel very uncertain, as ſhe took with her a large bundle of clothes, conſiſting chiefly of women's apparel; took with her alſo a female Mulattoe CHILD, 3 years old, which had her hair cut ſhort all over the crown of her head. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroe woman and Mulattoe child, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 16, 1784. § JOHN JAMES.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

"The judges of the Supreme Court shall not be allowed to sit as members of the Continental Congress, Executive Council or General Assembly, nor hold any other office, civil or military." *Constitution of Pennsylvania, section 24th.*

To GEORGE BRYAN, Esq; one of the JUDGES of the Supreme Court; and MEMBER of the Council of Censors of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE motto prefixed to this address, and your titles which follow it, will naturally prepare the reader for a train of contradictions in your conduct and character.

The report of the committee of the Council of Censors, appointed to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate; to which you have subscribed your name; it is generally said was drawn up by your hand. Strange, that a man should consent to sit in judgment upon himself! That you, who held the executive power of the state for three years, should be appointed to enquire wherein the constitution was violated by the Executive Council! Where was shame? where was common decency, when you took your seat in the above committee? If the constitution had no other defect than to permit so gross a folly, it would be sufficient to render a convention necessary, to alter it.

In the preamble to your report, you have given us a laboured eulogium upon the constitution. Here, Sir, you have contradicted not only your *knowledge*, but your *declarations* upon former occasions. When the constitution was framing, you were then, I am told, vociferous in declaiming against it. You pointed out its defects, I have repeatedly heard, in all companies. You stopped your friends in the streets, and strove, by quotations from history, to excite in them a dislike of the proposed constitution. These, Sir, are facts. If you dare to deny them, I shall produce testimony that will establish them beyond the possibility of contradiction. Now, Sir, how can you reconcile this shameful prostitution of your conscience to your ideas of right or wrong? Do you suppose that the Supreme Being is an indifferent spectator of political good and evil? Did not your hand tremble when you composed those words, that "the frame of government established by the Convention was clear in its principles, accurate in its form, and consistent in its several parts?" If this is the case, why has it been so often violated? Have the several Legislatures had an interest in making so many breaches in it? No, Sir, it is because it is not clear, accurate or consistent, that it is an impracticable system of government. It is full of contradictions and obscurities. It is deficient in accuracy, and wants even grammatical precision. Its very form is defective. Scarcely two sections that follow each other are related. All this you know full well. You have acknowledged it over and over. Nay—you know more—you know that there is not a defect in any system of government that ever existed in the world, but what is to be found in the constitution of Pennsylvania.

There is a general disposition in illiterate men to give up their judgments to men of education. Your rank too as a judge has helped to impose your opinions upon the state. While we absolve your followers in the Committee for joining you in the report, we consider you as criminal in a high degree for deceiving and seducing them. Those Gentlemen, I dare say, understand the principles of liberty perfectly, for they are matters of feeling only; but it can be no reflection upon them to say, that they are unacquainted with the *forms* of Government. These are to be known only from books. You, Sir, have a knowledge equal to most men, of every form of Government. You know that the form of the constitution of Pennsylvania is the worst in the world. You know that it contains in it slavery and misery. Do not recoil at those words. They were your *own*; I have been credibly informed; in the year 1776.

If those testimonies of your former abhorrence of the constitution were not at hand, I would ask you—is it probable that a body of men assembled in a hurry, sitting amidst the distraction of war, just emerging from British habits, and as yet infants in the new science of Government, could have hit off a constitution in three or four weeks, so *clear*, so *accurate*, and so *consistent*, as that it could not be mended?—Does any thing human carry with it such marks of perfection? Is there a single law passed since the revolution, with all the advantages of long deliberation, that has not required, or that does not require amendments? Our constitution is an experiment in Government. Now, Sir, did you ever hear of a discovery that was complete at its birth? Recollect the progress of all our arts. Which of them came forth perfect from the hands of its inventors? These things are notorious to common sense, and the sensible part of the state believe no more in your panegyric upon the constitution, than you believe in it yourself.

Hear the truth. Your triumphs, Sir, will be momentary. The people of Pennsylvania have as much good sense as their neighbours. Time and experience will soon open their eyes to see the defects of their Government. Hundreds and Thousands, who once admired the constitution, now wish to see it amended. It has made no one convert but your *self*, in seven years. This fact is so singular, that nobody believes you sincere in your professions of attachment to it. I should as soon believe that you had adopted all the errors of the Mahometan religion, as the absurdities of our constitution. However much you may prostitute your *conscience*, I maintain that you cannot prostitute your understanding.

You say the "Constitution is worthy of the veneration of the good people of Pennsylvania, and of all the attachment they have formerly, and during this session of the Council of Censors, shewn to it." In what manner has this veneration and attachment been expressed? You know, Sir, the manner in which subscriptions against a Convention have been obtained.—It was not by holding up to the state the perfections of our constitution, but the evils of a *worse* one. The people were in some instances first inflamed and deceived, and then led on to sign any thing. Many hundreds signed, under the actual command of their militia officers. Many of your remonstrances have been signed by minors, servants, and even school-boys. Can remonstrances obtained in this way be a fair proof of the sense of the state? Would you trust the great question of a Convention to be decided by a vote of the state, after all your success in collecting subscriptions? No, you would not.—Why then do you boast of the veneration and attachment of the people to the constitution? But further—Who are these people? Are they the most enlightened part of the state? Do they live in parts open to information on the subject of Government? However just their feelings may be to the principles of liberty held out in the constitution, do you suppose them to be qualified to judge of *forms* of Government? Do you suppose there is a single man in Drumore township, or any other township that has protested against the new plan of Government, that has ever read Montesquieu, De Lolme, Locke, Adams, or any of the celebrated writers upon Government? No, Sir, they are as unfit to judge of forms of Government, as you are to judge of the mechanism of a watch. But, Sir, beware how you lean upon your remonstrances, as the sense of the state. Even the people whom you have deceived are beginning to see their error. Hundreds of them have called for counter-petitions, to recant their folly. The tide is only rising; when it has reached its full height, you will hear from them, under new and honest guides, the language of truth and common sense.

Your remarks upon the overgrown and dangerous power of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, however just, furnish another instance of your inconsistency. Have you forgot how many days and nights you spent in writing in defence of their Government, when the Quakers petitioned for a Royal Charter? Hereafter (if necessary) I shall present the public with extracts from some of your publications in favor of the late Proprietary Government. How will you blush, or rather how will your adherents blush for you, when they perceive that you have been as lavish in praise of the Proprietaries, as you now are of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

The various parts of the report, and all the falsehoods, and contradictions contained in it, shall be the subject of some future papers.

I shall only remark at present, that the amazing number of deviations you have pointed out, that have been made from the constitution, all tend only to prove that *the Government is an impracticable one:* It will not do to lay the blame upon designing men, who violated the constitution on purpose to shew its imperfections. It has been violated oftener by its *friends* than its *enemies*.

The fault is not in the state, but in the constitution. You have proved that the machine theretore will not work. When you find men perfect enough to conform in every thing to the constitution of Pennsylvania, you will find them perfect enough to live without any government. You have proved that the constitution is too streight for the people, or the state too crooked for the constitution. Take which side you will, and you establish the necessity of a convention.

I shall conclude this address to you, by asking you a few questions.

Do you think a government is safe or perfect with only one legislature?—You do not.

Do you think a government safe or free, where judges hold their commissions at the will of an Assembly?—You do not. †

Do you think a government safe, where foreigners of every description, even British soldiers and deserters, may elect and be elected, after one and two years residence?—You do not.

Do you think a government perfect, where the executive power is lodged in thirteen hands, unequally chosen, who must be maintained at an immense expence for doing nothing?—You do not.

Do you think the Council of Censors an useful, necessary or consistent body of men? Do they possess any power to do good? Is the legislature bound to obey them? Are they not an expensive and ridiculous burthen upon the state?—Yes, you know they are.

Is a government a good one, that establishes or risques a convulsion by its constitution once every seven years?—You know it is not.

Is a government a good one, that costs fifty thousand pounds a year, when one half, or two thirds of that sum might be saved by a few changes in the constitution?—You know it is not.

Did you *swear*, when you accepted of the office of a judge, that you would do nothing contrary to the constitution?—Yes, you did.

Do you not hold a seat in the Council of Censors, directly contrary to the 23d section of the constitution?—Yes, you know you do.

Will it afford you any pleasure to reflect, on your death bed, that you have gratified your revenge upon the honest men of the state, who wished for a convention, by opposing their wishes, and thereby distracting the state, contrary to your *judgment*, your former *declarations*, your *conscience*, and your *oath*?

ONE OF THE MINORITY.

* It is somewhat remarkable, that Mr. Bryan has neglected to point out the flagrant breaches of the constitution that were made during *his* administration. They were all sanctified by the usual plea of tyrants, *state necessity*. In complaining of money being granted by resolves of the Assembly, he enumerates a great many cases that are on record in the Journals of the House, but omits two of the most capital ones, viz. a Present to Joseph Reed of 1000l. and his own salary as a Judge, both of which were granted by *simple* resolves.

† It is to be hoped the present Assembly will act so far in conformity to their oaths, and as guardians of the constitution, as to dismiss Mr. Bryan from his seat on the bench, agreeable to the exclusive power vested in them by the constitution for that purpose.

To GEORGE BRYAN, Esq; Censor-General of Pennsylvania.

----- Little Villains must submit to fate,
That great Ones may enjoy the world in state.

GARTH.

A CODE of villainy can scarcely pourtray your system. Veterans in crimes, though upstarts on the theatre of Pennsylvania, you are aided by a constitution, which, without discrimination, puts the world on a level. This accounts for a copartnership between office inability and corruption; and it must be clear (if Censors can decide) that the man whom the people choose to represent them in the legislative body *(though a thorough paced miscreant)* cannot be unhinged from office, though his crimes are so fairly wrote, that those who run may read them.

I cannot account for fixing this favorite point, unless to plead it as a precedent for future service, that associates in crimes and companions in guilt may govern, without acknowledging a power in virtuous Representatives to do themselves justice against the characters of fraud and infamy of the deepest dye,---by thrusting them from their seats in the legislative body. This point you endeavoured to establish in the case of Cessne---that he, being the representative of Bedford, should have a seat for that county, until he was convicted of the perjury and forgery with which he stood charged. You well know that to accomplish his conviction was impossible; he went off to Kentucky before the officers of justice could apprehend him. But, say you, till he was convicted, he was *rectus in curia*, though he had acknowledged his guilt, and had stepped off to prevent a conviction. As you are fond of strange cases, perhaps your legal ingenuity may point out a mode, *without the real presence*, to prosecute to condign punishment. Try what you will, nothing so effectual as an act for the special purpose. You had a glorious opportunity, when the bill for apprehending the Doans and other robbers and murderers was before the House, to have slipped in, *by way of amendment*, your friend from Bedford, with Mr. Escheator General. A supplement to that bill might have reached Kentucky, and brought forward Sheriff Gardiner. However, you thought prudently of the matter, and omitted this opening. You was apprehensive; that though a charge might be * smothered in the Council of Censors, yet the unerring rules of law would have been too sure for your friends. That mode was, for certain good reasons, declined, lest those men, pricked to the heart with conscious guilt, at the last struggle might furnish a catalogue, wherein you might read, among others, the name of *George Bryan in golden letters*. You say Cessne should have been convicted, otherwise ousting him of his seat was illegal. This is trifling with substantial right, and making the just and ready vengeance of a defrauded country sink under dull rules and legal nicety. Why this bad opinion of the House, that men acknowledged to have waded through seas of crimes should have seats there, and legislate without check or control. Is it to account for your being suffered to sit there since the revolution, or is to pave the way for a favorable reception, after the ensuing election, for some of your virtuous accomplices in the Council and Assembly. To make those places like the Temple of old, a den of thieves, must be your object. I will give you credit for steadiness and perseverance; and acknowledge that your political creed is as equally attended to by your disciples, as that of Hobbes and Machiavel. These prepared bodies, you as Chancellor answering for their consciences, and your friend Doctor Gardiner for the strength of their constitution, the Council (a majority of whom *your tried friends*) may dose and drench the Legislative Body as they please. They will digest the crude stuff with an ostrich like stomach, and find the potion neither "bitter to swallow, nor hard of digestion." This, say the people, will be rather difficult; they are mistaken; time and use will make an operation of this sort perfectly palatable; especially if the preparation is gilded over *with a golden leaf*. How can this be accomplished? I will inform you. No investigation is to be made into the assessing, levying and collecting taxes in one county this side, and in certain others over Susquehanna; Thence a fixed brotherhood in Council and Assembly from those counties; for if they can be represented without paying a shilling, and a few of the same stamp can be had from the city and the counties adjacent, desperate at home, and rapacious in office, a system may be established to impoverish the county, by enriching a sett of hungry monsters, wide mouthed, running to and fro, seeking whom they may devour. A suppression of Mead's testimony against Martin, and a listlessness in the Majority of Council in their enquiry of the assessing, levying and collecting public taxes, show this. They, like true sportsmen, pursue, hunt and run down their game, and, as heedless of the land they live in, as the above class of men of that earth which furnishes them with the objects of pastime and recreation, the country is disregarded as a secondary consideration, and one would really imagine that this Majority were the disciples of Dean Berkely, that offices were their only object, and that the *material part* of the country, I mean the soil, was entirely shut out, as having no existence in Rerum Natura. Perhaps some of them will be convinced ere long (as was the Dean in one of his experiments) to their costs, by trying projects, that a rope well fixed, with proper supporters, had really an encircling and compressing power, and would do the business for them as effectually as you do in the Council of Censors. The citizens of Philadelphia, I mean the Merchants and Mechanicks, have now in their hands an unexpected proof of the backwardness of a number of the counties in the payment of public taxes.

Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton and Berks have done their duty. Cumberland, the Cornwall of Pennsylvania, out of £ 27380 3 0, state money tax, has only paid of its quota £ 3595 17 9, and yet its representatives make the most noise in the Council of Censors and Assembly. That hardened sinner, James M'Lene (- - - - - I can not say, without introducing him *in a Parenthesis*) has been heard to tell his constituents not to pay this tax; that the city and county of Philadelphia, being benefited by his counsels, were rather the debtors than creditors on the quota account. William Montgomery, brother to the peculator before mentioned, sits in Council to whitewash this criminal; and, tho' agent for the commissioners of Northumberland, and deeply connected with them, votes on their righteous behaviour. Nature has stamped dark design in this man's looks, and has condensed the muscles of his countenance to so great a degree, that, whene'er he smiles or laughs, he offers a violation to nature's law. Many other instances might be given in that majority, of the impropriety of behaviour. Beware, my fellow citizens! do not suffer the tyran voice of indolence to prevent your researches into the measures of these men. Show me the man among them (one or two instances excepted) but those of desperate fortunes and of blasted characters. Point to me the men, who, out of doors, they look up to for support, who have either substance or character to lose. You, Mr. Judge, who are famous for memory, may tell them off without book, or even stretch of that faculty. They are rari nantes in gurgite vasto, tossed to and fro on fortune's gulf, ready to seize the first plank which offers. To extend their system, and make it operate through Pennsylvania, the lights of knowledge they have endeavoured to extinguish. Their University is only a school for gain to the professors and a majority of the trustees. They are daily, from the inattention and dissolute behaviour of Mr. Provost (there, Sir, was he not intoxicated on the evening of Mr. Peale's exhibition, in the streets of Philadelphia?) sinking below par from the diplomatic body, and are known thro' Europe and the United States as literary empyrics. If they were content scholastic inability should be confined to their own walls, the mischief might be endured, as the one institution would flourish as effectually as the other decayed. But that is directly otherwise. Dr. Ewing employed a gentleman, some time since his subaltern, but at this time thoroughly disengaged from him, to write a letter, dated March 19, 1784, to Dr. Nesbitt, of Scotland, informing him, that by management they had got possession of the college of Philadelphia; that they had turned the episcopal professors out; that they now had a majority of presbyterians, and were like to do well; that the college of Carlisle was set up by a number of churchmen and by an apostate presbyterian, who, to crush them, had joined the churchmen; that they were a sett of poor wretches.----Poverty cannot with propriety be thought criminal, unless it arises from negligence or mismanagement. It is true, this college is like a young beginner in business, who, without opulence, gains by virtuous conduct the assistance of virtuous friends. Remember, Sir, the foundation of the Jersey college was fixed by Mr. William Tenant, the elder, in a small log school-house, near Neshaminey. That has flourished under the auspices of great and good men, from whose peaceful and learned

* *David Mead, a joint Commissioner with Daniel Montgomery (brother of William Montgomery, in the Council of Censors) and John Clark, for Northumberland county, offered to give testimony against the frauds and abuses of his brother Commissioners, in the Council of Censors. The Majority refused hearing his testimony, from the opinion of Judge Bryan, as, from the secret nature of the transaction, he was the only person capable of proving. The Chief Justice differs from the Fourth Judge, and has ordered Montgomery and Clark to be prosecuted for fraud and peculation.*

seat your friends Dr. Ewing and Joseph Montgomery ware driven, for caballing againſt its laws and regulations, and were in their diſtreſs taken into ſervice by that inſtitution, which you and they, with the aſſiſtance of your accomplices, have annihilated. If the inſtitution is poor, "and under the neceſſity of renting a public building for the uſe of her ſchools," as has been mentioned in Dr. Ewing's letter, the truſtees think this procedure far more laudable than ſacrilegious robbery, under the colour of law, by ſtealing the eſtates of an inſtitution of charity, learning and religion, and tranſplanting it on a ſour ſtock. This is really robbing Peter, to pay Paul. You have ſaid, that the original inſtitution of the college was on too narrow grounds, and to enlarge them have, by confining its profeſſors to a majority of preſbyterians, endeavoured to favour an eſtabliſhment in religion, contrary to the bill of rights and conſtitution of this country. That gentleman has further ſaid, Dickinſon college was for the encouragement of politics; that the men who encouraged it were without money; in ſhort, the funds ſubſcribed were not worth three hundred pounds; therefore, as a friend to Dr. Neſbitt, adviſed him not to come over, and proſtitute his abilities to ſerve ſo deſpicable a cauſe. A letter from Dr. Neſbitt is now in town, and in that an extract from the letter dictated by Dr. Ewing; and I dare ſay the gentleman who has it will publiſh the ſame, for the benefit of the different Preſbyteries within this ſtate. Dr. Ewing's friends will then ſee him in his proper colours. They will thence conclude his repreſentation of certain characters to be an infamous falſhood, and that the man who could be the author of it muſt be eternally blaſted in the opinion of his countrymen. Perhaps application may be made by you to ſee the extract. The gentleman who has it will, without fear of the church, give it to you. An acknowledgment on the part of Dr. Ewing, that the funds of this inſtitution were not worth more than three hundred pounds, ſhews it to be an object of public and private bounty. However, it was impoſſible to know the worth of the Univerſity of this city. Forty-five eſtates were on their liſt, without deeds from Council; and as to the other revenues, you, as Treaſurer, ſlunk off without accounting for, though repeatedly called on by the committee of the Houſe appointed to viſit the inſtitution, and ſee what eſtates they held under grant from Council. They were never furniſhed with the documents you had in your poſſeſſion. Was this faithful conduct. A majority of the Council of Cenſors would perhaps vote it ſuch. Show me the man, who was, as you were, the only perſon capable, from your appointment as Treaſurer (daily fingering the monies) to give the committee the neceſſary information, who would refuſe?

Here was a direct violation of honor. You, though properly called on, neglected to anſwer, when the only means of information reſted with you---A ſuggeſtion that they could not condemn you without a hearing influenced you. You went off, to avoid the inveſtigation, and by that means prevented the conſequences which might ariſe from the ſame. Perhaps ſuch opinion might have operated with your friend Ceſſne. Totally different was this conduct from your determination in the caſe of the Northumberland Commiſſioners. There the proof of guilt againſt one perſon of the board could not operate againſt the others. This conduct is eaſily reconciled. In the one inſtance you concealed the ſecret frauds and embelliſhments of the Univerſity, and in the other thoſe of the Commiſſioners of Northumberland. This ſerved your party. This may be deep play, but I never knew perſons involved in ſuch management, but characters totally regardleſs of their country's welfare. I am told that you deny the receipt of commiſſions in your office of Treaſurer to the Univerſity. That you do not receive them may be the caſe. I may have been miſinformed. But at every five years, a vote of a ſum in groſs for faithful ſervices will make up for *Lee way*. I am told that the vote of two hundred and fifty pounds did not include the tuition for your children. This was made a preſent to you, hoping that the ſervices of your promiſing offſpring would bring the Univerſity in as their debtors; and perhaps, ſhould you continue long in the ſervice of this inſtitution, the reverſe may take place with reſpect to yourſelf; that is, that they would become your creditors, and not your debtors. Should this really be the caſe, a little fineſſe in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and a Quo Warranto from the Supreme Court Bench, where you have a ſeat, may diſfranchiſe it. And as to the books,---why,---why,---the Houſe may vote them as blank paper, and declare the demands thereon to be barred by the Statute of Limitations.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Auguſt 30, 1784.

HALIFAX, *(Nova-Scotia)* July 23.

On the 10th June laſt a ſchooner belonging to Liverpool, in this province, was caſt away at the iſland St. Paul's, near Cape-Briton, in a gale of wind at night, the people with the utmoſt difficulty ſaved their lives, and arrived here yeſterday, being ſix men; theſe men were ten days on the iſland, and built a boat with only three jack knives and a plane, ſufficient to carry them to Spaniſh river, where they met with a veſſel who brought them here.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 14.

On Wedneſday Captain Chriſtopher Whipple, in the ſloop America, of this port, arrived here in 23 days from New-Orleans. He lay ſix months in the river Miſſiſippi, in hopes of obtaining permiſſion to trade with the Spaniards, and although he purchaſed ſuch permiſſion for a large ſum, was forbid to trade, under no leſs a penalty than the confiſcation of the veſſel and cargo. A guard of Spaniſh ſoldiers was placed on board, and another on the ſhore oppoſite his veſſel. Various artifices were practiſed to induce him to ſell a ſmall part of his cargoe, and ſome perſons, diſguiſed as ſoldiers, &c. went on board, offering very high prices for trifling articles, in order that a pretext might be formed for ſeizing the veſſel, one of whom was afterwards ſeen on ſhore dreſſed as a perſon of rank.---Captain Whipple further informs, that a number of Britiſh veſſels were ſeized while he lay in the river, and that it was ſaid an American veſſel would not be permitted to trade, till a line ſhall be aſcertained between the United States and the Spaniſh territory on the Miſſiſippi.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 18.

Laſt week Titus Butler being convicted before the Honorable Supreme Court then ſitting at Litchfield, of counterfeiting loan-office certificates, was ſentenced to receive twenty ſtripes, to pay fifty pounds damages, and be impriſoned four years.---The firſt part of the ſentence was, we hear, inflicted laſt Saturday.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 19.

Two tranſports have arrived at Halifax from Florida, with loyaliſts, who were obliged to abandon that country.

Laſt week arrived at Boſton a brig from the Brazils, having on board 600 barrels of oil.

A letter from Halifax, dated the 4th inſtant, ſays, "There is a French man of war now in our harbour; ſhe has come to get liberty to carry coals from Spaniſh river to St. Peters, but whether ſhe has, or will, obtain that privilege, is not yet determined. They were cordially received by the Governor and Commodore."

The Aſtrea, Reed, from Baltimore; Sally, Dodgſen, from Philadelphia, and the Coalition, Street, from Charleſton, are arrived at Liverpool.

Captain Caldwell, of the Favorite, from Philadelphia, arrived in the Thames the 17th of June.

The Ferret, Croſdale, of this port, and the Mary, Tillet, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Liverpool.

The Friendſhip, Cleaves, from Virginia for London, was ſtranded on the 14th June, on the Atherfield rocks, Iſle of Wight; part of the cargo ſaved.

Auguſt 27. Don Vincent Emanuel de Zeſpides, the Spaniſh Governor of Eaſt Florida, on taking poſſeſſion of his new government, iſſued a proclamation, replete with urbanity and ſound policy. It appears as if the preſcriptive maxims of Spaniſh policy had taken a new bias; after reciting that article of the definitive treaty which ſurrenders Eaſt-Florida to the Spaniſh crown, and gives permiſſion for Britiſh inhabitants to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and remove their families within the ſpace of eighteen months, reckoning from the date of the definitive treaty, an indulgence is held out of as much farther time as may be deſired, provided that ſuch perſons regiſter their names, and thoſe of their families, with the Secretary of the province (an Engliſhman) after which they are allowed to conſider themſelves as under the full protection of the Spaniſh government, with the privilege of having ſuch diſputes as may ariſe between ſubjects purely Britiſh, decided by arbitrators to be choſen from amongſt themſelves. Proviſion is alſo made for the ſecurity of a ſet of people generally conſidered as objects of contempt and deteſtation, viz. all ſuch as have been diſturbers of the public tranquility, and thoſe accuſed of capital offences, are permitted to retire to ſuch place of ſecurity as they may think proper to chooſe.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 27.

Late London papers brought by the Philadelphia, Captain Towers, adviſe, that the French troops had not ſeparated from Tippo Saib's army, though the time alloted has been over ſome months---That the French have taken poſſeſſion of Pondicherry and the Karikal, and are fortifying them in the very compleateſt manner.---That on the coaſt of Malabar, the treaty made during Lord Shelburne's adminiſtration, obliging England to procure the diſtricts of Bahour and Velianour, as additional dependencies to Pondicherry, is likely to produce new commotions among the country powers, who were likely to become good allies to the Engliſh, but who are now forced into the very arms of a power, who will make a bad uſe of this compliance of the Engliſh miniſter.-----That letters from Amſterdam, dated June 9, declare, that authentic accounts had been received there from Batavia, adviſing, that the French and Dutch had concluded a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with Tippo Saib, and that the Portugueſe at Goa had lately quelled a formidable inſurrection, which was occaſioned by ſome intemperate proceedings of the court of inquiſition.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1.

We hear the following Reſolution paſſed yeſterday in the Council of Cenſors:

AUGUST 31, 1784.

"*Reſolved*, That this Council will, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of September next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to conſider whether it is proper or neceſſary to call a Convention, to amend, explain or alter the Conſtitution."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Auguſt 24, 1784.

"The only news here now is, that one Whaland, formerly a noted refugee, is now a pirate in this bay; he has committed a great many depredations on the coaſting traders lately; ſome crews he has murdered without diſtinction, as has appeared by their dead bodies being waſhed on ſhore, and others have been put on ſhore, after being plundered and ſtripped quite naked, not even a ſhirt left them. How long this fellow may reign is uncertain, as there is no armed veſſel here to go in queſt of him."

We are informed that the veſſel which Whaland employs for the above infamous purpoſe, is a topſail ſchooner, with black ſides and bottom, full of men, and draws but three and an half feet water.---He has alſo ſeveral boats, well armed, ſo that it is dangerous for any veſſels to go within ſight of him.

A great drought now prevails in the iſland of Bermuda, inſomuch that there is ſcarcely any graſs left for the horſes and cattle, the inhabitants alſo feel a great want of rain water.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at New-York, the brig Liberty, Captain Walker, in eight weeks from Glaſgow, with 150 paſſengers, amongſt which are a number of uſeful mechanics.

SHIP NEWS.

The Brothers, Glynn, from Teneriffe; Flora, Anderſon, from Liverpool; Victoire, Columbo, from Cadiz and Teneriffe; Province of Flanders, Maſh, from Amſterdam; Liberty, Walker, from Glaſgow; Eliza, Gardner, and Liberty, Doiſey, from Barbados; Sally, Duboſque, from Hiſpaniola; Betſey and Nancy, Paulſon, from Turks-Iſland; Mary, Hamilton, from Jamaica; Margaretta, Biles, and Garretſon, Motley, from St. Thomas; Grand Turk--------, from Grenada; and Delight, Miles, from Port Morio, are arrived at New-York.

The ſchooner Tony, Captain King, from Norfolk, in Virginia, bound to Cape Francois, on the 4th of Auguſt put into Bermuda, having ſprung a leak at ſea.

The Bermuda packet, Captain Davis, from New-York, the ſloop Carpenters Exploit, Wells, and ſloop May, Baſden, from North-Carolina; and the brig Matty, Hunter, from Virginia, are all arrived at Bermuda.

Captain Bruikebank, in the ſhip Caſtor, from Liverpool, on his paſſage the 13th inſtant, in lat. 36, 39. long. 66. ſpoke with a ſhip from Baltimore bound to Rotterdam, 6 days out from the Capes; and on the 18th, in lat. 38. 39. long. 70. he ſpoke with the ſnow Induſtry, Captain Stephens, from New-York, bound to London.

The Olive Branch, Patten, is arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore.

The Philadelphia, Towers, from London: Anna, Belt, from Liſbon; Hawk, Paddiſon, from St. Croix; and John, Peters, from Turks-Iſland, are arrived at Baltimore.

The Nonſuch, Cauldfield, and the Iris, Cole, both of Baltimore, are arrived at London. The former had a paſſage of 20 days from Patuxent.

The Charon, Bateman, and Nelly, White, from Virginia, are alſo arrived at London.

Southwark Vendue Store.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

N. B. The ſtated days of ſale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 24th of Auguſt, from the ſhip Faithful Steward, of Londonderry, Conolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, then lying at New-Caſtle, Two SERVANT MEN, one named Robert Mitchell, by trade a weaver, of a ſandy complexion, ſmooth face, with long hair, wore a ſhort blue coat with white binding; the other named Felix Gunahan, a ſhoemaker, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own hair; had on, a brown coat and black breeches; they are each about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants and delivers them on board the ſaid ſhip Faithful Steward, or ſecures them in any goal, giving notice thereof to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, from

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co. or
CONOLLY M'CAUSLAND.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

An aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtice of the ſaid Court, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the twenty-third Day of Auguſt inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 18th of September next.

Notice is hereby given, to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the City and County of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Office in that Behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the ſaid City or County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 24th Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and in the ninth Year of American Independence.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE partnerſhip of MEADE and NICOLS having expired on the 21ſt inſt. all that have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid; and all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is inveſted with the ſole power and authority to ſettle and adjuſt the affairs of the ſaid partnerſhip.

Auguſt 26, 1784. ‡ GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for ſale, at his STORE next to his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets,

PARTICULAR and London market Madeira wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks; Malaga wines of the vintage 1782, of the firſt quality, in pipes and quarter caſks; Muſcovado ſugar, of the firſt and ſecond quality, in hogſheads and barrels, &c. &c. Auguſt 28, 1784. †

Servants & Redemptioners to be ſold.

JUST arrived in the ſhip Faithful Steward, Conolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, from Londonderry, A number of young healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by Capt. M'Cauſland, on board ſaid ſhip, lying off Walnut-ſtreet, or by

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30th 1784.

JUST arrived from Dropheda, in the cutter General Waſhington, Richard Kean, Maſter, and now lying at anchor oppoſite Arch-ſtreet, a number of ſtout healthy MEN SERVANTS, among which are, ſhoemakers, blackſmiths, maſons, bricklayers, weavers, taylors, hatters, tanners, coopers, labourers gentlemens ſervants, alſo, ſeveral ſprightly, active boys, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by MATTHEW CLARKSON, at his ſtore, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet where the city vendue ſtore was kept.

He has alſo for ſale a good aſſortment of Iriſh linen, both green and bleached, ſheetings, checks, glue, hats, &c. imported in the ſaid veſſel.

FOR SALE,

A THREE ſtory brick TENEMENT and two ſtory KITCHEN, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, free from any incumbrance. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer. For terms, apply to PHILIP WEISS, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets.

NOTICE is hereby given.

WHEREAS a number of mechanics and others, redemptioners, lately arrived in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Alcorn, from Ireland, have taken the liberty to ſeek for perſons to pay their redemption money, and have not yet made known to the perſon to whom they are liable for their paſſage, whether they have got places or not; and as the days they were entitled to for redemption are expired, this is to inform the following perſons, viz. John Calaughan, brickmaker, James Murray, labourer, Patrick Langan, joiner, Thomas Young, ſawyer, James Finnigan, William Braden, Patrick Kevil, labourers, James Smyth, ſmith, Peter Ryan, tobacconiſt, Mary Dunn and William Power, or thoſe who may have them employed (as there has been information given of ſeveral of them, with the perſons in whoſe ſervice they are) to call upon the ſubſcriber, or Mr. HUGH FERGUSON, merchant, in Cheſnut ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who will inform them of the loweſt terms of their redemption, with the conditions, and aſſign their indentures. It is therefore hoped the above named perſons, with their friends or employers, will comply with this information, and ſave the diſagreeable neceſſity of acting in a more ſevere manner, which will only add to the diminution of character and accumulation of expence.

Philad. Auguſt 31. ¶ WILLIAM A. KEW.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living at Roxborough mills, a Servant Girl, named SUSAN FELAN, from Ireland, of a middle ſize, dark complexion with a ſmall quantity of clothes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. JOHN VANDEREN.

Auguſt 31, 1784. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the 19th inſtant, a likely black raw boned country born NEGROE FELLOW, named WILL, who is very artful and roguiſh, about 40 years of age, of the middle ſize, ſtands wide between the knees, and when ſtanding ſtoops in his knees, long ſlim feet, large ancles and long heels; he is a very handy fellow about plantation buſineſs, drives carriages well, a good plowman, can ſtock plows, underſtands ſtacking and mowing, and can do the common carpenter jobs neceſſary on a plantation. He took with him, a light coloured coat made of country fulled cloth, with metal buttons, black cloth breeches; a pair of old ſhoes and ſtockings, a brown ſhirt and hat. The ſaid fellow has been twice in Philadelphia, where, I am apprehenſive, he will go again, if not apprehended. Four Dollars, if taken up 25 miles from home or under, and reaſonable travelling charges if brought home, and ſo in proportion for every 25 miles, to the amount of the above reward.

Fairfax county, Virginia, Auguſt 24, 1784. LEWIS ELLZEY.

N. B. All perſons are ſtrictly forbid harbouring the ſaid fellow, and all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry him off at their peril. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1784.

A NEW SOCIETY

For inſuring HOUSES from Loſs by Fire.

A GREAT number of the citizens of Philadelphia, who are proprietors of houſes in the city and its ſurburbs, many of whom now are or have been Members of *the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, have found it convenient and agreeable to them to have trees planted in the ſtreets before their houſes, which the ſaid *Contributionſhip* have thought proper to prohibit by one of their bye-laws, although the ſame is expreſly permitted by a law of the State, and notwithſtanding application has been made by above forty of their Members to have the ſaid bye law repealed, who ſignified their willingneſs that an addition ſhould be made to the premium of their inſurance for the ſuppoſed riſque attending trees in caſes of fire, as is now done with reſpect to bake-houſes, coopers, apothecaries and oil mens ſhops, ſtores containing pitch, tar, brimſtone, &c. which application has been rejected.

Wherefore a number of perſons, deſirous of having their houſes inſured from loſs by fire, and ſeeing themſelves precluded from the advantages of the preſent inſtitution, have judged it neceſſary to form another ſociety for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and have entered into an agreement, that as ſoon as ſo many perſons as have property in houſes to the value of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds collectively, ſhall have ſigned the ſaid agreement, a meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhould be called, to form a plan for the management of the intended ſociety.

That having no intention to prejudice the inſtitution already eſtabliſhed, and being only actuated by a deſire to ſecure their own property, they further agreed, that if the bye-law above referred to ſhall be repealed within two months from the date of their agreement, which was the 5th of July, 1784, that then their ſaid agreement ſhould be void, or otherwiſe to be carried into execution.

Subſcriptions to near the amount above preſcribed having already been made, at a meeting of the ſubſcribers it was unanimouſly agreed to lay their proceedings before the public, and to inform ſuch as are diſpoſed to join them, that ſubſcription papers are lodged with Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-ſtreet, and Mr. JOHN PHILIPS, at the corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers will be held in September next, whereof each one will be informed by a particular notice.

HEAD and SANSOM,

Have for SALE, by the piece or package, at their ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, an aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the late veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Cork, which they mean to diſpoſe of upon low terms.

ALSO powder and ſhot, a quantity of red lead, magnus, Crowly ſteel, bliſtered ditto, nails, window glaſs, frying pans, bar lead, tin in boxes, wire, mill-ſaws, London pewter in caſks, and a few boxes of china, well aſſorted, &c. &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE vacation, in the ſubſcriber's academy, having commenced on Saturday, the 31ſt of July, it is judged expedient to give this public notice that the different ſchools, of which it is compoſed, will be opened again on Monday the 30th inſtant.

By the regulations of this ſeminary, the ſtudents employ one half of the public hours, every day, in the French ſchool, when directed by their parents or guardians.

Young ladies are accommodated, as uſual, with ſeparate anartments, and proper tutors attend, alternately, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh and French Languages, in Writing Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography. ANDRLW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Auguſt 15, 1784.

The FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PETER DUPLESSIS, French maſter in Mr. Brown's Academy, being a native of France, and having received a liberal education in that kingdom, reſpectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a FRENCH EVENING SCHOOL, at his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, for the purpoſe of inſtructing young gentlemen in that uſeful language, on the moſt approved and conciſe plan.

The ſchool will begin on the evening of Monday, the 30th inſtant, and to be continued from 6 till 8 o'clock, three evenings every week, till the firſt day of May next.

Having the advantage of ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language with eaſe and propriety, thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their attendance, will thereby be much facilitated in their learning, and they will find that no endeavour, on his part, ſhall be wanting to preſerve that nice punctilio and decorum neceſſary in ſchools of this nature.

Auguſt 17, 1784. P. DUPLESSIS.

N. B. French or Engliſh papers tranſlated on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on improving Leaſes,

UPWARDS of 8000 acres of limeſtone LAND, ſituate on the waters of Penn's creek, in Northumberland county, generally known by the name of Bruſhey Valley. This tract is well watered, and on it are ſundry mill ſeats, and the ſoil is equal if not ſuperior to Penn's Valley, which is thickly ſettled (or any other body of land in this part of the country) and divided from it only by a ſmall ridge of broken ground. The waggon road opened from Derr's mill on the Suſquehanna through Buffaloe and Penn's Vallies, runs parallel to, and within three miles of, theſe lands, for a conſiderable diſtance. The proprietor intends, if health will permit, to ſpend from about the 15th to the 25th of October next on thoſe lands, where he may be found by any perſon deſirous of viewing the ground and treating with him. The terms to the purchaſers or leaſers will be made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to

tbctf. SAMUEL MILES, Philadelphia.

THE ſubſcriber having acted in the capacity of Overſeer in the farming buſineſs ſome years paſt, and being perfectly acquainted with every ſpecies of buſineſs in that line, would wiſh to engage with any gentleman in that capacity either in the ſtate of Virginia, South-Carolina or Georgia, upon moderate terms. He flatters himſelf he can be ſufficiently recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, and will exert his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to his employer. For more particular information, apply to JOHN MILLER, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. Auguſt 17, 1784.

Cumberland goal, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 24, 1784.

WAS taken up the 12th inſtant, near Cohanſey creek, a Negroe man, quite naked, ſuppoſed to be about 20 years of age, he calls himſelf BILL, ſays he is a freeman, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a ſmart active young fellow; it is ſuppoſed he has ſwam from ſome veſſel. His Maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees.

JAMES JOBSON,

Tin and Copperſmith,

HAS removed next door to the ſign of the Spinning-Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal-market, where he intends carrying on the tin and copperſmith buſineſs in its various branches, and hopes to merit the favour of all who ſhall pleaſe to employ him, as they may depend on being ſerved with the greateſt attention, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has now a quantity of tin ware, and ſome London pewter, aſſorted, of the beſt quality. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and packed up in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt rates. He buys old copper, pewter and lead. ¶

Cumberland goal, Auguſt 9, 1784.

THE ſubſcribers, priſoners, now confined in goal for debt, hereby give public notice to all their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jerſey, to have the benefit of the inſolvent law; they are therefore requeſted to appear at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould no be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement purſuant to law.

GIPSON WORRIL,
† CHRISTOPHER GURRIN.

Wilmington, Auguſt 19 1784.

WHEREAS my wife, Jane Newlin, hath for ſeveral years paſt treated me with contempt and abuſe, and upon the 16th day of October, 1782, ſhe conveyed all the goods and furniture out of my houſe, and eloped from my bed and abode: Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. ¶ ELLIS NEWLIN.

Three Hundred DOLLARS Reward.

NEGRO GEORGE ran away from Elk orge near Head of Elk, Cecil county Maryland, on the 2d of Auguſt, 1784; is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender bodied thin viſage, not very black, plauſible and compliſant, fond of ſtrong liquor, can ſpeak pretty good Engliſh, a little French and a few words of High Dutch; has been in the Weſt-Indies and Canada, alſo in ſeveral of the Northern States, in capacity of waiter; his employ latterly in the kitchen at cooking, at which he is compleat; is alſo a good barber; has a variety of clothes with him; he will attempt to get off by ſea or make to the frontiers.

Negro CATO ran away from the ſame place the 24th of May, 1783; is a well ſet fellow, now about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, longiſh viſage, eyes prominent, a blemiſh in one of them occaſioned by a hurt ſome years ago, heavy eye-brows and down look, perhaps can ſpeak Dutch: he was bred in Albany county, State of New-York, by Mr. Richard Spore, of whom he was brought about the year 1779: he is a compleat farmer and good axman; took none but working clothes with him, but his invention, no doubt, ſoon furniſhed others.

Negro DICK ran away from the ſame place, the 23d of April, 1781; is now about 31 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, hollow eyed, ſtreight bodied, ſpeaks pretty quick and a little ſtammering; had a variety of good clothes with him and plenty of money, was brought up to farming, is a good axman, and handy at moſt kinds of country work; was born and brought up about the branches of Nanticoke river, and ſuppoſed may yet be hovering between the bays of Delaware and Cheſapeak, or is going by water, probably, in ſmall craft.

All the above Slaves were diſcovered carrying on illicit traffic with infamous whites in the neighbourhood, and ran off for fear of puniſhment. There is great reaſon to believe thoſe vile receivers have furniſhed them with forged paſſes, wherewith, they will endeavour to paſs for freemen: And whereas it is become too much a practice to employ Negroes without examining or caring whoſe property they are, all ſuch employers, harbourers or concealers, of the above mentioned Negroes, may be aſſured they ſhall be proceeded againſt with all poſſible rigour; on the contrary, any perſon ſecuring in goal, within two years after date, any or either of ſaid Negroes, and giving notice, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars for each of them, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

THOMAS MAY.

Cecil County, Maryland, Auguſt 4, 1784.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, living in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, has purchaſed a tract of land of a certain John Davis, of Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, and has ſigned him for the ſame four bonds, in the preſence of John Steel and James Carſon, dated the 2d July, 1783, and payable the firſt of May, in the years 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1790, of Twenty-five Pounds each. And whereas the ſaid John Davis is ſince dead; this is to forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid bonds from his Executors or Adminiſtrators, as he will not pay them, till a deed free of charges from the office on the ſaid land is delivered to him, according to agreement. † GEORGE MILLER.

Rockhill, Bucks county, Auguſt 5, 1784.

To ALL whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the year 1779, purchaſed of Jacob Waggoner 20 acres of land, it being part of a larger tract, held by ſaid Waggoner, ſituated in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by lands of Dewalt Neeſs, the ſubſcriber, George Neeſe, and others; and as the ſaid Waggoner refuſes unjuſtly to make me a deed for ſaid 20 acres, agreeable to our contract, though the ſubſcriber has a peaceable poſſeſſion and hath paid the purchaſe money; and as I have been informed the ſaid Waggoner, in order to defraud me, intends mortgaging the deed of ſaid land; I therefore take this method of informing all thoſe whom he may apply to for that purpoſe, not to take a mortgage on the ſaid deed of my land, which he fraudulently detains from me, and for which I have now an action depending againſt him. ¶ PETER SNYDER.

OFFICE OF FINANCE,

AUGUST 16, 1784.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the third day of June laſt, reſolve that the Superintendant of Finance contract with ſuch perſons as he might think proper, to furniſh ſixty thouſand rations for Indian Treaties, at ſuch places as the Commiſſioners or any two of them ſhould direct, together with ſuch things as ſhould be neceſſary for the expences of the ſaid Commiſſioners during the negotiation. Theſe are therefore to give notice, that Propoſals will be received in this office until ſix o'clock in the evening of the firſt of September next, for carrying the above reſolution into effect. The payments will be made agreeable to the contractor.

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, about 18 years of age, with a FEMALE CHILD, fit for either town or country, ſold for no fault, but want of employment. Enquire of the Printers. §

THE Poſſeſſors of the Bills of Credit, dated April 29, 1780, commonly called ISLAND MONEY, are requeſted to bring them to the State Treaſury, that they may be exchanged for Specie.

Auguſt 7, 1784. ‖ D. RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, July 29, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, agreeable to adjournment, at Bridge-town, on Friday, the 17th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or equal undivided half part of 2100 acres of land, on which is erected a ſaw-mill, dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, well finiſhed above and below, barn, ſtables, out-houſes, and other improvements, being ſituate on Manumuſkee branch, in the townſhip of Morris's river, 7 miles below the bridge, on the main road leading from Cumberland to Cape-May, and is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, being occupied for that purpoſe ever ſince it was built, known by the name of Souder's tavern; late the property of John Souder; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold for ready money, by

DANIEL MASKELL, Sheriff.

N. B. The above deſcribed mill ſtands on a never failing ſtream of water, and the land well timbered with pine. ¶

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN's Family Phyſician, *or*
DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars. Tbctf

*** Conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

Stop and ſecure the MURDERER.

MADE his eſcape laſt evening out of Cæcil county goal, a certain STEPHEN PORTER, committed for the wilful murder of a certain Thomas Dunn. The ſaid Porter is this country born, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, thin dark brown hair, tied behind, and a little bald on the crown of his head, remarkable light grey eyes, a ſcar on his upper lip, and the ſkin of his hands very rough and ſhriveled; it is unneceſſary to deſcribe his cloathing as he undoubtedly will change them. His eſcape was effected by ſome villains, his accomplices, in the duſk of the evening. The above reward will be given for ſecuring the ſaid Porter in any goal in the Thirteen United States, ſo that he may be brought to trial, by

RICHARD BOND, Sheriff of Cæcil county,
Auguſt 12, 1784. § ſtate of Maryland.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

LOST, on the 12th of April, 1783, between Andrew Moore's mill and Charles Back's, both in Weſt Fallowfield, two fifty pound BONDS, both dated the 20th of April, 1776, payable the 20th of April, 1778 and 1779, both on William Hannah to John Buller, of Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, with an aſſignment on ſaid bonds from John Buller to Robert Commons, of New-Caſtle county. Whoever has found ſaid bonds, and will deliver them to the owner, living at Andrew Moore's mill, in Weſt Fallowfield, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ROBERT COMMONS. ¶

A freſh and general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Of the beſt Quality, juſt received and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Church alley and Market-ſtreet, among which are,

CAMPHOR,	Borax
Opium,	Chamomile Flowers,
Jeſuits Bark,	Cream of Tartar,
Jallap,	Flowers of Sulphur,
Ipecacuana,	Salts,
Tartar Emetic,	Red Bark,
Spaniſh Flies,	Flowers of Benjamin,
Quick Silver,	Succotorine and common Aloes,
Calomel,	Sal. Ammoniac,
Red Præcipitate,	Saffron,
Corroſive Sublimate,	Balſam Capivi,
Manna,	Caſtor Oil (very freſh)
Senna,	Oil of Lavender,
Eſſence of Bergamot,	------- Cinnamon,
---------- Lemons,	------- Cloves,
Muſk,	------- Rhodium,
Vermillion,	------- Anniſeed.
Salt Petre,	

And a Quantity of JUNIPER BERRIES, which will be ſold cheap, by the Hogſhead or ſmaller Quantity.

Alſo, a general Aſſortment of

PATENT MEDICINES.

Phials, Gallipots, Pill-Boxes, Bolus Knives and Files, Scales and Weights, &c.

Orders from Phyſicians and others will be thankfully received, and executed on the loweſt terms. §

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, July 15, 1784.

WHEREAS my wife Rebecca Koon, hath by her ill conduct reduced me to the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking this method to caution any one from truſting her; and I do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the above date. § JACOB KOON.

CAME to the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in Upper Dublin townſhip, on the 27th inſtant, a large brinled and white COW, with a Calf. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

† GEORGE FULMORE.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, a frame Kitchen back of it, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, nearly oppoſite the Widow Dutton's Beer-houſe, now occupied by Robert Wickerſham, harneſs-maker. The lot is 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent. For terms, apply to JOSEPH BOLTON, in Water-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet. §3w ctf

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.